

# LABOR CLARION

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## War Production Needs Up—Result of Nazi Drive

WASHINGTON.—The destructive Nazi offense on the western front has greatly increased war production needs, Government leaders announced.

As a result new orders have been rushed to war plants, manpower restrictions have been tightened up all along the line and the reconversion program has been halted in its tracks.

Labor leaders, headed by A.F.L. President William Green, exhorted the nation's workers to stay on the job under any circumstances and to do their utmost to boost vitally needed production of war materials.

A.F.L. unions responded by rushing skilled workers to plants listed as "critical" by the War Production Board and the War Department.

### Official Confirmation

Meanwhile, it was officially confirmed in testimony before the Senate war investigating committee that American soldiers at the front have not suffered from any lack of ammunition or fighting equipment due to production lags at home.

This testimony was given by Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, chief of the Army Service Forces. In response to questions by worried Senators who had been disturbed by newspaper headlines and radio

broadcasts of munitions shortages at the fighting fronts, Somervell declared:

"Make no mistake about it; no one has suffered from a lack of supplies. The boys at the front have had everything they could possibly move to the front. Our problem is to keep them from suffering from a lack of supplies in the future."

### "Rationed Ammunition" Story

Senator James M. Tunnell asked Somervell about stories that our soldiers have had to be "rationed" ammunition in some spots because of shortages.

"That's because of difficulties of getting ammunition from the ships to the guns, and not because of any failure of production," Somervell replied.

### Reserve Supplies Needed

He added that some munitions are now being used up at a greater rate than they are being produced, thus eating into reserves. What's vital now, he said, is to replenish those reserves, and that's why the Army is clamoring for sharply increased production.

Further confirmation came from Associated Press War Correspondent Wes Gallagher. Reporting from the battlefield where the Nazis were denting American lines, he said in a despatch dated December 21:

"There undoubtedly are some shortages for the

American setback and it is going to take weeks, and perhaps months, to assess them truly. It was not due, however, to any shortage of men and material in the broad sense.

"The Allies have a superiority in men and materials along the western front and no instance has come to light to date where the defeat of any particular unit was caused by running out of ammunition or personnel shortage within the unit."

### Statement by Krug

Explaining the sudden need for increased output, W.P.B. Chairman Krug said:

"Eisenhower has been doing everything he could to break through the West Wall. If he could have done it promptly, the munitions we had under procurement would have been sufficient. But he couldn't."

"Now, to safeguard against what will come, in addition to what has happened, we must get ready to fight the kind of war we have been fighting for the past two months for another year—and perhaps longer."

Mr. Krug declared that while supplies needed to halt the German offensive were within reach of American forces, the vigor of the enemy's attack emphasized "the need for concentrated heat on the production program."

## Asking 72-Cent Minimum Rate, Labor Charge W.L.B. Has Evaded Sub-Standard Pay Issue

The National War Labor Board has refused for almost three years to attack the problem of sub-standard wages, labor members of the board charged in asking a declaration that all wages below 72 cents an hour shall be considered sub-standard.

Under the terms of a resolution sponsored by the labor members, any employer could get board approval to grant pay increases up to a rate of 72 cents hourly, though the board would not necessarily order a 72-cent minimum in all cases. Present policy permits employers to grant a 50-cent rate without asking approval of the board.

The labor resolution provides that "voluntary applications to increase minimum wage rates to 72 cents per hour shall be approved. In dispute cases involving the issue of sub-standard wages, the board may take into consideration pertinent factors alleged to justify a lower rate."

In a statement, the labor group said that "evidence submitted to the board indicates that in order to maintain even the barest minimum standard of living, an employee should receive no less than 72 cents an hour."

The labor members asserted that the board had "evaded the issue (of sub-standard rates) and sought to circumvent or postpone an adequate solution by creating wholly unsatisfactory administrative stop-gaps." It added:

"The board has persisted in this conduct despite presidential assurances, despite powers granted in statutes and executive orders, despite its own brave words that action would be taken to meet the problem of eliminating sub-standards of living. It is late indeed, but not too late, for the board to act courageously and effectively."

## Western Union Employees In Process of Balloting

Between January 2 and January 10, the employees of the merged Western Union and Postal Telegraph system will vote to decide whether the American Federation of Labor or the C.I.O. will be their bargaining agency. On the eve of the actual voting, judging from the trend that has developed in C.I.O. so-called strongholds, the A.F.L. is confident that the returns will be favorable and that the employees will redesignate the A.F.L. as the bargaining agency, because of its accomplishments.

Last minute efforts made by the A.C.A.-C.I.O. to confuse the issues by injecting every conceivable piece of misrepresentation are not throwing the employees off the track. It is important for every employee of the company who will vote to mark his or her ballot clearly, and to designate the A.F.L., which will appear in the third column from the right. Every effort must be made by A.F.L. supporters to get the vote out and see that his or her friends vote. The A.F.L. does not fear a heavy vote; in fact, it welcomes it and is doing everything possible to get out the largest vote possible.

In San Francisco the balloting will take place today (Friday), and in Oakland next Tuesday, January 9.

### BUILDING TRADES APPRENTICESHIP

A program to develop apprentice training in the building trades on a wider scale than ever before—particularly for returning service men—was mapped at a meeting of the national committee on apprenticeship for the construction industry. The committee is composed of union and employer representatives; headed by Marion H. Hedges, research director for the Electrical Workers. Its new program was drafted with co-operation of the U.S. Apprentice Training Service and other federal agencies.

## Colorado High Court Knocks Out Incorporation, Majority Strike Vote Requirements of Anti-Union Act

Labor has won a big battle in its campaign against Colorado's so-called "labor peace act" of 1943.

Two sections of the act are invalid, the State Supreme Court has ruled, knocking out the incorporation provision and also declaring inoperative sections making a strike unlawful unless authorized by a majority vote by secret ballot and making such a vote a legal contingency in strike issues.

### Lower Court Upheld

The rest of the law, the court said, could not be tested under the State Declaratory Judgment Act on which this case was based because that law did not intend "that a court should enter into speculative inquiry" as to constitutionality.

Stripped of the incorporation and strike-vote pro-

visions, the law, as it now stands, might be put into effect, lawyers said. Court tests then might arise through specific cases to settle remaining doubts.

The Supreme Court's opinion was on appeal by the A.F.L. and C.I.O. from a Denver District Court decision which likewise had held that the requirements for incorporation were invalid.

The lower court erred, however, in attempting to rule on the constitutionality of the rest of the law under the Declaratory Judgment Act, the higher court said.

Four justices concurred in the opinion, which was written by Justice William Lee Knous. Three justices concurred in the elimination of the incorporation features but dissented from other views.

## A.F.L. Asks Worker-Employer Meeting for Determining Wage Policy to Maintain Buying Power

A conference of workers and employers to determine wage policy is urged by William Green in an *American Federationist* editorial which strongly emphasizes the urgency of immediate action on wages.

A decision on wage policy and procedure in keeping with the changing needs of our economy requires action at once, says the *Federationist*, declaring that "repeated refusal of the War Labor Board to lay down fundamental principles with general application unfit for service under changing conditions which will characterize the future." The *Federationist* continues:

### Growing Resentment Seen

"Although we have loyally maintained our part of the war contract we made with the administration, resentment against breaches of that contract by others will grow as wartime devices for increasing earnings disappear. Furthermore, they will disappear at a time when efforts to maintain employment and national income will be at a most crucial stage.

"Employment depends upon the rapid action of consumers to take goods off the market. Wage earners and small salaried workers supply more than three-fourths of purchasers in retail markets. It is

therefore the responsibility of organized labor to make sure industries are provided with the necessary purchasers.

"This responsibility requires that we move to close the deflationary gap between consumer purchasing power that would be available at present wage rates and the purchasing power needed to sustain full employment—a difference of \$11,000,000,000.

### Conference Suggested

"To meet the wartime problem which is equally a peacetime problem, the Federation thinks that a second conference of employers and workers should be called to determine policy, procedures in administering that policy and the type of agency to administer it. We can use our mistakes in war policy to help in avoiding mistakes in the transition period. Mistakes that can be overcome by wartime devices would wreck a policy which must usher in full employment."

The editorial says in ending: "No single domestic problem is more urgent than the reconstruction of our wage policy. For it is upon this that our whole economy depends."

### Medals Awarded Seamen

In November three Merchant Marine Distinguished Service Medals and 149 Mariner's Medals were awarded to merchant seamen, the War Shipping Administration announced. This brings the number of Distinguished Service Medals presented during this war to 98. Some 2500 Mariner's Medals have been given for wounds, physical injuries, suffering from dangerous exposure or loss of life, suffered as a result of an act of an enemy of the United States.

The Seamen's Service Awards Committee, W.S.A. responsible for giving proper recognition for war service to merchant seamen, has issued over 424,560 awards, including the Merchant Seamen Emblem, indicating service in the United States Merchant Marine during war; the Combat Bar for having participated in direct enemy action; and the three war zone bars for having sailed in a war area.

In November the Distinguished Service Medals highest award which can be bestowed on a merchant seaman for very outstanding conduct or service in the line of duty, were presented to Captain Albert F. Spaulding, Kimberton, Pa.; Second Mate Dael Porter Baird, Portland, Oreg.; and Oiler Paul David Jones, deceased, whose medal was presented to his father, Edgar A. Jones, Oklahoma City, Okla.

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### WAGE EARNERS' RATES

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50c to \$3	\$1 - \$1.50 - \$2

Conditions regarding State returns are same as last year: married persons must file if they earn \$3500 or more; single persons, \$2,000 or more.

## Campaign for Free Trade Union Fund Now in Progress

(From Headquarters of California State Federation of Labor)

The Free Trade Union Campaign, which started on January 2 and will run through January 31, is aimed to help the workers in other countries throughout the world re-establish their free trade unions. Victory over Germany and Japan approaches, but this liberation offers no automatic assurance that freedom and democracy will be restored and that the workers of each country will get or be secure in their rights as free men and free workers.

It has been demonstrated beyond all doubt that the democratic trade union movement in all lands has been the firmest and strongest supporter of peace and democracy, as well as the most uncompromising foe of all forms of tyranny and aggression. The re-establishment in the world of powerful, free and democratic trade unions will make the greatest contribution toward raising the standard of living, as well as reducing and possibly eliminating the unfair competition in national trade of underpaid, regimented and exploited labor abroad, which constitutes a serious menace to American wage and living standards.

The Free Trade Union Fund has set up a goal of one million dollars to be raised by the end of January. This fund will be used to assist efforts to organize free democratic trade unions, and will be administered under the supervision of a special committee appointed by President Green of the A.F.L. Public reports of all receipts and expenditures of the fund will be issued.

It was recognized by the sixty-fourth Annual Convention of the A.F.L. that the American labor movement has a moral right and obligation to assist their fellow workers in other countries. In recommending the passage of the resolution dealing with this question, which was adopted unanimously, the committee stated as follows:

"In recommending concurrence in this resolution your Committee wishes to emphasize the importance of re-establishing of free trade unions throughout the world, and in accomplishing this it is imperative that we have the utmost co-operation not only of the trade unions but of the individual members of the organizations as represented by the American Federation of Labor throughout the land. To assure this support and co-operation, your Committee recommends that all national and international unions, as well as state federations of labor and city central bodies call upon their respective members to give their utmost support and co-operation in this campaign to promote free trade unionism throughout the world. It also recommends that the national and international unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor urge its organizers and representatives to co-operate in carrying this campaign to a successful conclusion, and that the American Federation of Labor likewise call upon its organizers and representatives to co-operate in a similar way."

The Federation joins with this action wholeheartedly.

### NOW IT'S PEANUT CLOTHING

Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., recently announced in London development of a new synthetic wool fiber from peanuts, readily-adaptable to mixture with real wool, cotton and rayon for the manufacture of inexpensive textiles. It was predicted the new fiber would yield warm, mothproof clothing from peanuts for millions who could not afford real wool.

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## Center Housing Activities On Shelter for War Workers

(L.N.S.)—Urgent new demands resulting from the stepped-up production of arms and ammunition means that all housing activities still must be concentrated on shelter for essential war workers in the months ahead and other types of residential construction must wait, National Housing Administrator John B. Blandford, Jr., declared in Washington.

More than 50,000 war housing units must be built, in addition to those already under construction, to meet needs resulting directly from the expanded demands from the battlefronts, with the result that any large programs to alleviate general congestion in war-crowded communities may be delayed for some time, Blandford said.

### Pattern Pre-War Homes

Nevertheless, the pattern was laid during the last months of 1944 for the building of homes approximating pre-war standards," Blandford said. "And as a result of the present availability of various building materials and equipment which could not be spared for housing in the last three years, any permanent construction which can be permitted now will be better than that of a year ago.

"Until the sudden upsurge in demands for shelter for new workers to be recruited for key war plants, we had hoped for a considerable volume early in 1945 of housing designed to relieve general congestion and built without occupancy restrictions, and also for a large volume of housing to relieve hardship cases and particularly to take care of returning veterans.

### Program Not Abandoned

These two programs, known as H-2 and H-3 housing—will be carried on to the extent that supplies of materials and manpower permit, with special regard for housing for returning veterans who cannot find suitable accommodations for themselves and their families, but nothing can be permitted to interfere with the basic H-1 program, which is housing for migrating war workers needed to bring production to the desired peak and keep it there."

Thus far H-2 programs, entailing construction of about 5,000 houses, have been cleared by Area Production Urgency Committees in 18 communities.

The war housing program can be said to be nearing completion and needs of war workers have been met in most parts of the country, Blandford said, but the new demands are of an extremely critical nature and of an importance out of all relation to their size. Most of the construction now being scheduled is of a temporary nature, he added, and much of it will be located in scattered and isolated communities.

### Brewery Workers' Council

Acting upon a resolution adopted recently by the general executive board, General President Joseph Oberfell and General Corresponding-Recording Secretary William J. Kromelbein of the International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers have directed formation of state councils in all states which have not already organized them.

The letter points out that state councils are formed to carry on anti-prohibition agitation, support constructive legislation, oppose restrictive legislation and to combat local option elections.

Prompt formation of state councils is necessary, the letter says, "to have an active and aggressive organization in the field to combat contemplated 'dry' legislation."

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### Don't Forget to Tune in on This Program, Next Sunday

Remember the date—next Sunday, January 7—and the time—1:15 p. m., Eastern War Time—and the occasion—the start of the American Federation of Labor's new radio series over a nation-wide NBC network.

The most important home-front problem right now is "Production"—the need for getting more and more fighting equipment overseas so that our armed forces can drive the Nazis back and force their unconditional surrender as quickly as possible. This is the subject and the object of the Sunday broadcast. Be sure to listen in!

### A.F.L. Wins Steel Plant

An important entering wedge in the steel industry, hitherto claimed exclusively by the C.I.O. was reported recently by the American Federation of Labor.

Through the Utah Metal Trades Council, according to *Labor*, the A.F.L. negotiated an agreement with the Geneva Steel Company, a subsidiary of U.S. Steel at Provo, Utah, covering all employees at the plant, which is one of the largest in the West.

It is the first industrial type of agreement secured in the steel industry in recent years by the A.F.L.

The contract followed a decisive A.F.L. victory over the C.I.O. in a National Labor Relations Board election at the plant.

### ANOTHER POST-WAR COMFORT

That bothersome bounce you experience while riding in trains and other vehicles may be eliminated after the war. Engineers of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company are planning to adapt for peacetime use the stabilizing device they developed to hold tank guns level while tanks jolt over rough battlefields. Studies show that the power required to eliminate the up-and-down movement of a railroad coach is only about three horsepower and that the stabilizing mechanism required would be so small it could be tucked into an overnight bag.

### GOVERNMENTAL EMPLOYEES

Nearly one person in twenty is on a governmental payroll in this country. There are 155,116 separate, active governmental units in the United States, the Census Bureau reports, with 6,503,000 civilian employees as of October 1. The total includes 1,306,000 teachers and other school employees. Half of the total, or 3,335,000, are on the federal payroll. The governmental units are divided as follows: Federal government, 48 states, 3050 counties, 18,919 townships or towns, 16,220 municipalities, 108,579 school districts, and 8299 special districts.

## Post-War Jobs Created by New Federal Highway Law

Many thousands of post-war jobs will be created under a new law signed by President Roosevelt appropriating \$1,500,000,000 for federal aid in building state highways.

The President called the enactment "a challenge" to the states, counties and cities which must originate specific road-building projects to get the program ready for construction after the war.

Adequate facilities for highway communication, Mr. Roosevelt said, would be essential as "a part of an expanding, prosperous economy that will insure jobs."

The act, which Thomas H. MacDonald, Commissioner of Public Roads, viewed as marking a new period in highway development, provides \$500,000,000 for the construction of highways in each of the first three post-war years.

It requires the designation of two new highway systems in addition to the existing federal-aid system. One, the National System of Interstate Highways, would connect the principal metropolitan areas, cities and industrial areas to a maximum extent of 40,000 miles. The other would consist of the principal secondary and feeder roads, including farm-to-market roads, rural free delivery mail and public school bus routes, either outside or inside municipalities of less than 5000 population.

The annual authorization of \$500,000,000 specifies \$225,000,000 for the federal-aid system, \$150,000,000 for secondary or feeder roads, and \$125,000,000 for the federal-aid highway system in urban areas. Since the new national interstate system is to be included in the federal-aid system, both the \$225,000,000 and the \$125,000,000 will be available for expenditures on this system.

Funds for the federal-aid system are to be apportioned among the states, one-third in proportion to area, one-third in proportion to population and one-third in proportion to mileage rural free delivery and star routes.

A group of Kansas farmers in the Emporia area has appealed to Senator Capper to help them obtain gloves for working. "Kansas corn shucking and combining stopped for lack of cotton gloves," they telegraphed Capper. War Production Board officials told the Senator there was a nation-wide shortage of cotton and other work gloves because of military needs.



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## Raps the High-Wage Tales

Propaganda that American workers are rolling in wealth as a result of "high wages" was blasted by Representative Chet Holifield of the Nineteenth (Los Angeles) California District in a House speech urging legislation to increase the minimum wage rate to 65 cents an hour.

Holifield for a quarter of a century has been a manufacturer and a big employer of labor. This gives significance to his statement that manpower has been difficult to find for the production of cotton duck for tents for our soldiers because of scandalously low wages in the textile industry. A similar situation exists in other critical industries, he said.

"The public and many of us who should know better," Holifield told the House, "have been led to believe that all American workers in wartime are getting rich off high wages. This is simply not the case."

"Our American economy is loaded down with low-income groups. Thirty per cent of all consumer units in the United States in 1943 were receiving less than \$1500 a year—less than sufficient to provide a decent subsistence."

"There are still 7,093,000 families and single consumer groups earning between \$1000 and \$1500."

"Enactment of legislation to wipe out starvation wages is necessary not merely on humanitarian grounds, but as a practical and necessary step toward aiding war production and alleviating pressing manpower problems."

"It has been said that we cannot stop to make social reforms but must concentrate on winning the war. Our failure as a nation to remedy obvious injustice, has, however, interfered with the war program."

## Censure for Misrepresentation

William H. Davis, Chairman of the War Labor Board, issued the following statement in reply to advertisements in the press placed there by Sewell Avery, president of Montgomery Ward:

"Mr. Avery has published in newspaper advertisements in a statement to his employees, in which he gives the impression that maintenance of membership is the only issue involved in the Detroit strike. He draws a veil over the company's refusal to increase its substandard wages by deliberately repeating all of his familiar mis-statements regarding maintenance of membership. Nowhere does he mention the fact that for over six months the company has not put into effect the wage adjustment directed by the W.L.B. These adjustments would increase the minimum basic salary rate in the Detroit stores to \$20.25 for a 44-hour week, or 46 cents an hour, with diminishing increases to those above the minimum."

"Mr. Avery's statement also fails to point out that the company has refused to grant wage increase di-

rected by the board to correct substandards, not only in Detroit but in Portland, Ore.; San Rafael, Calif.; Denver, Colo.; Chicago (Printing Department and Display Factory); St. Paul; and Jamaica, New York. Some of these orders date back to the fall of 1943 and the remainder to the spring and summer of 1944. The increases have not been made."

In another statement Davis said, "Hundreds of thousands of employers and millions of workers have been confronted with the same decision which Montgomery Ward faces. Many of them did not like the board's decisions in their cases. In enforcing the stabilization policy, we often have to deny workers wage increases they think they deserve and we often find that fair and equitable wage stabilization requires the board to order wage increases of which employers do not approve."

"Whether they liked them or not, however, those hundreds of thousands of employers and millions of workers patriotically accepted the board's decisions and went on about their jobs of helping win the war."

## States Plan Post-War Works

Twenty-four states are ready to start on \$823,039,686 worth of post-war public works, the Council of State Governments reports, summarizing results of a survey made to determine the progress of state post-war planning activities.

It was found the projects can go into construction as soon as manpower and materials are available.

The 24 states reported another \$3,917,453,000 in post-war construction projects in the design, preliminary preparation or idea stage. The figures are exclusive of post-war highway construction. Ten of the 24 states also reported highway construction plans calling for expenditures totaling \$759,500,000.

## Responsibility of Management

Industry and industrial production has grown and expanded throughout the nation because under our free enterprise system men of means assume risks through the investment of capital . . . Those who serve in a managerial capacity should develop a deep consciousness of responsibility. Responsibility to employers, stockholders and employees, a fair and just profit for the owners of industry and the payment of the highest wage which the industry could afford, should be questions of primary importance.—William Green.

## Conscription, "Popgun Defense"

Compulsory military training in peacetime would not only commit the United States "to a Maginot Line psychology, but to a pop-gun defense," Chancellor William P. Tolley of Syracuse (N. Y.) University said in an address which won favorable comment from A.F.L. leaders there. Speaking to graduates at the university's second pre-Christmas commencement under the acceleration plan, Dr. Tolley said: "We follow our leaders like sheep when military conscription is proposed as a permanent peacetime policy, notwithstanding the revealing experience of France, in the probability that a large army would be as useless as a bow and arrow in the next war of death rays, robot bombs and the release of atomic energy. Universal conscription for a full year of military training is at least 90 percent waste," he declared.

Privately arranged courses in democracy for those German deserters to Sweden whom the Government has been able to release from internment camps have proved successful, according to E. Bexelius, head of the Government Committee on Foreigners. The authorities are willing to co-operate in such education activities, even in the internment camps, as suggested by youth organizations representing the four major political parties.

Sees Organized 'Blocs'  
As Threat to Democracy

WASHINGTON.—Declaring there are 400 organized lobbies in Washington, Stuart Chase in a new report to the Twentieth Century Fund asserts our democracy itself may not survive the bitter battle between warring pressure groups in America.

But the noted writer on economic subjects finds that the influence of labor and other "special interest" sometimes runs parallel and advances the public interest.

"The labor bloc," he says, "lobbied for the Child Labor Amendment. . . . The doctors have campaigned from time to time for pure food and drug legislation. The farmers have sometimes gotten behind conservation measures."

## Classifies Lobbies in Groups

Labor executives here believe that labor legislative activities are universally in the public interest and that Chase has greatly minimized labor's influence for the general good.

Advance portions of Chase's report, to be issued in January under the title "Democracy Under Pressure: Special Interest vs. the Public Welfare," were made public here by Evans Clark, executive director of the Fund.

Chase notes the extreme diversity among pressure groups, representing all kinds of economic, political and social interests, and says the 400 Washington lobbies might be roughly classified in five groups:

The Big Three—official business, labor, and farm organizations.

Specialized producers, such as cattlemen, publishers, citrus growers, broadcasting stations, telephone interests.

Professional and occupational groups, such as the bankers, insurance companies, advertisers, real estate men, exporters and importers, doctors, teachers, lawyers.

Reformers, such as the conservation and the birth controllers.

The governments-in-exile, who are protesting loudly against actual or anticipated injustices to Ruritania.

Looking into the origins of the problem, Chase finds: "The pressure groups which are the despair of patriots are not a sudden calamity. They grew up with the country, like soil erosion. They are the direct result of certain economic developments and tensions."

## Shows "Why" of Monopoly

Analyzing why "pressure groups" exist at all, Chase points to the tendencies toward monopoly, restricted output and high prices found in almost all economic special interests, and says often these practices are started as a protection against the perils and uncertainties of the market.

"The monopoly movement thus appears in a strange new light, as a natural human defense. Monopolies were formed to protect businessmen from the evident ups and downs of the market, precisely as trade unions were developed to protect workers from the howling blizzards of the free market in labor. If monopolies are part of this social defense mechanism, clearly they cannot be liquidated blindly."

## ASKS UNITY FOR POST-WAR

Joint parleys by leaders of agriculture, labor and industry to plan a post-war economy of abundance were advocated before a congressional committee in Chicago by President Edward A. O'Neal of the American Farm Bureau Federation. "Farmers want an economy of abundance and they stand ready to join with industry and labor to achieve such abundance through price policies and wage policies which are geared to a maximum level of consumption," O'Neal said, testifying before the agriculture subcommittee of the House special committee on post-war economic policy and planning.

# Former San Franciscan Attends British Trade Union Congress

*Hugo Ernst, former official of the Waiters' Union in San Francisco, and now secretary-treasurer of the international union of culinary workers and bartenders, represented the American Federation of Labor as fraternal delegate at the recent session of the British Trade Union Congress. Following is a continuation of two articles which have appeared previously in the LABOR CLARION, in which the well known labor official tells of his observations on his trip.)*

SUNDAY, October 15, we left London for Blackpool, in the northern part of England, where the British Trade Union Congress was to meet. The trip took us about five and a half hours. We were the guests of the British Trade Union Congress during our stay in the city, reservations having been made for us at the Clifton hotel, one of the best hotels in Blackpool. We made it our business to attend every session of the Congress. Other countries represented at the Congress besides the United States were Soviet Russia, with eight delegates; Egypt (Cairo), with one delegate, who represented 100,000 Arabs and France, with one delegate, who represented the recently revived labor movement in the liberated portion of that country. The Polish Government-in-Exile was represented by its Minister. The delegates from Canada and from Belgium had sent in their regrets that they were unable to be present.

#### Addresses by Fraternal Delegates

I was given an opportunity on Wednesday and Thursday, to address the Congress, and our talks were received with courtesy and attention. Sometimes our remarks were interrupted with "Hear! Hear!" which is the English manner of giving assent to the speaker's statements. But the Russian delegates received the lion's share of attention, not only at the session of the Congress but also in the press. This, of course, was but natural in view of the close bonds of sympathy that must have developed between the two nations in consequence of the fact that both have suffered from Axis aggression. But excerpts from the speeches of the Russian delegates were quoted in the press, while not even any mention was made of ours. Mr. Kuznetsov, chairman of the Russian delegation, spoke Wednesday in English, and he was followed by Miss E. Sulga, who spoke in Russian and whose speech was translated to the Congress by a Russian interpreter. The speeches of the Russian delegates must have struck a responsive chord in the hearts of their listeners, for they were well received, as was also the short speech of the French delegate, which was translated to the Congress by the Assistant Secretary of the Congress. By action of the Congress the two representatives of the Indian workers were not granted the floor.

#### Viewing the Proceedings

The reader will agree that this report would become altogether too lengthy if I should enter into a detailed discussion of the vast amount of business disposed of by the Congress. I want to say, however, that a comprehensive program for post-war reconstruction was adopted, and the question of what to do with Germany gave rise to a lengthy discussion. Two paragraphs of a resolution adopted in regard to the question of Germany might prove of interest to the reader. They are as follows:

"This Congress affirms its view that the German people can't be absolved of all responsibility for the crimes committed during the war. For Germany, and not less for Japan, military defeat and surrender must mean retribution and atonement. War criminals of every rank and status must bear the full penalty of their crimes. Restitution must be made to the peoples upon whom Germany, without rule or restraint, has waged war with

calculated and pitiless determination. Stolen property of every description—including trade union funds and buildings which were confiscated by the Nazi dictatorship—will have to be restored. The countries which have been plundered and exploited to serve Germany's aims of conquest and domination have a just claim to reparations, which must be paid in full and which can't be paid in money alone. Nor can the German people be allowed to believe that they can escape the burden of repairing and renewing the life of the countries which have been ravaged and despoiled, or that the cities and villages destroyed by German air attacks and long-range bombardments, will not fall heavy upon them. These obligations will involve claims upon the Germany economy which must be met.

"This Congress does not advocate a punitive peace, nor any kind of settlement which will perpetuate the hatred and antagonism which have torn the world asunder. Justice must be done, in no spirit of revenge, but with a firm resolve to lay down such political and economic conditions and terms of settlement as will provide a strong foundation for the future peace of the nations and will afford the fullest possible guarantees that order and law will be maintained throughout the world by the complete disarmament of Germany, by the control of German industries that can be converted to war purposes and by the creation by the Allied powers of an organization of the peace loving nations, armed with power to enforce peace."

#### Call for World Conference

In conjunction with this resolution, the Trade Union Congress empowered its General Council to call a special World Trade Union Conference for early in January to promote the creation of a trade union international embracing all bona fide trade union organizations. This means that the A.F.L., the C.I.O. and the Railroad Brotherhoods of the United States, and the labor movements of the several European countries, including that of Soviet Russia, will be invited to participate in the Conference. By this time, I have no doubt, the invitations already have gone out.

Strikes are illegal in Great Britain at present, and a certain punishment is provided for the violation

## Finds States in Position To Boost Benefits of Idle

Most states are in a position to consider increasing their unemployment benefits, as urged by organized labor and the Social Security Board, the Department of Commerce says.

Unemployment reserves now total \$6,000,000,000, the department's "Survey of Current Business" reports, and adds that even assuming 12,000,000 jobless after the war, with 6,000,000 of them filing claims, it would cost only \$2,200,000,000 to pay benefits at their present levels.

The article refers to wide differences among state laws and suggests that the states adopt uniform duration of payments. It was estimated that if 26 weeks were established in all states, the cost would be \$2,500,000,000.

The Social Security Board recently recommended, in urging a general broadening and liberalizing of the state unemployment compensation systems, that states adopt a uniform 26-week benefit period and a uniform maximum of \$25 a week. Similar changes are asked by the American Federation of Labor.

of the anti-strike law. But there is now pending before Parliament a bill which, after the manner of the Smith-Connally Act in our country, would make the incitement to a strike punishable. If this bill should become a law, a member or an officer of a union would become liable to prosecution by merely voicing an opinion favoring a strike in a meeting of his own organization. The Trade Union Congress has, therefore, placed itself on record against this proposed legislation.

The Congress also went on record in favor of the immediate socialization of mines and railways. This subject came before the Congress as a recommendation from the Council on Post-War Reconstruction, and an entire day was consumed in discussing it. The Council's report further recommended that in important industries requiring some measure of immediate public regulation industrial boards be set up, on which employers and workers are to be equally represented and which also are to be partly composed of independent members from among whom an impartial chairman is to be chosen.

#### The Congress Procedure

The sessions of the Congress are conducted according to rigid rules, and strict limits are placed upon a speaker's time. One minute before the expiration of his time a red light is flashed, and the speaker is informed that he has one more minute left. At the expiration of this minute another red light is flashed and unless the speaker concludes within ten seconds, "bang!" goes the gavel and the speaker is a "dead duck." The Congress also conducts a roll-call vote in a manner different from ours. The Central Committee issues to each union a card on which is recorded the number of members that each delegate can vote. When a roll call vote is required, these cards are shown, and a vote may thus be obtained speedily and without the necessity of calling the names of all the delegates, as is the practice in this country.

The Congress was attended by a number of high school students, who evinced a keen interest in its proceedings.

#### Dual Newspaper Group

It impressed me as very significant that the Congress in its opening session excluded all newspaper reporters not members of a bona fide reporters' union. This action found its explanation, as Sir Walter Citrine informed us, in the fact that a dual reporters' union had been organized, which was not affiliated with the Congress and which perhaps was a "company union." This incident evoked a great deal of controversy in the newspapers, which tried to construe it as an infringement upon the freedom of the press to exclude reporters not members of a bona fide union. But the Congress was adamant in the matter, and the reporters were excluded from attending the sessions.

The British Trade Union Congress does not publish its proceedings every day for distribution among the delegates, as is the practice at trade union conventions in this country, but the proceedings are read to the delegates the following day and they are published only after the Congress has adjourned.

#### Message from the Mayor

The Congress was opened with a message from the Mayor of Blackpool, Counselor Jacob Perkinson, who with his wife sat upon the platform during the proceedings and both were wearing a gold chain around their necks as a symbol of their exalted office. Also, Miss Wilkinson, member of Parliament and secretary of the Labor Party as well as secretary to Mr. Morrison, of the Home Office, addressed the Congress. The failure of the I.L.O. to have repre-

*(Continued on Next Page)*

## Hugo Ernst Attends British Union Congress

(Continued from Page Five)

sentatives of the Soviet Union at its convention occasioned a great deal of comment and discussion.

By the way, I had a chance to discuss with delegates of the Soviet Union the organization of culinary workers in Russia. I learned from them that some 600,000 Russian culinary workers, mostly employed in plant restaurants, are organized, not separately, however, as culinary workers, but as part of an industrial union which represents the particular industry as a whole. We thus see that in Soviet Russia also the workers are organized for the most part on the basis of industry, not on that of craft or trade, or as culinary workers as such. I was told, however, that there exists in the Soviet Union an organization comparable to our Provision Trades Council, which in Moscow has a membership of some 50,000.

### About the "Bevin Boys"

In England one of the strongest unions is that of the miners. A group of young miners in England are called the "Bevin Boys." When I inquired why they were given such a name, I was informed that a certain number of boys in the draft have the alternative of accepting work in the mines. The selection from among those that apply for work in the mines is made by ballot. Boys who are thus chosen for work in the mines are guaranteed training and an opportunity to finish school after the war. Coal is an important war essential, and this is obviously the Government's reason for sending some young men into the mines instead of into military training.

### The General Purpose Committee

The one thing that struck me at the Congress was the absence of a credential committee, of a committee on rules and order and of a committee on the president's report and on the officers' report. All these committees were merged into what is known as the "General Purposes Committee." This committee passed on all resolutions before the Congress convened and no resolution was permitted to come on the floor without the committee's approval except emergency resolutions, and even in such a case a declaration from the committee was required that they were emergency resolutions. The General Purposes Committee also has the right to compound two or more resolutions intended to serve the same or nearly the same ends, and the result is then called a "composite resolution." Such short-cuts enable the Congress to transact a vast amount of business in the comparatively short period of four or five days, the period usually covered by its sessions.

At the convention in Blackpool I had the pleasure of meeting Sgt. S. Brown, a former member of Local 25, who used to work as a waiter at the Drake hotel,

in Chicago, while he was working his way through Chicago University. He is now on the staff of the *Stars and Stripes*, and I surely enjoyed the short confab with him.

Tuesday, October 17, the foreign delegates and the Executive Council of the British Trade Union Congress were honored by the Mayor and Mayoress with an invitation to a dinner, which was given at the Baronial Hall, in the Winter Gardens, and which was attended by the usual British pomp and ceremony.

### Meets Prominent Personages

During the sessions of the Congress I had the pleasure of meeting a number of persons of some prominence. Among these were Dr. E. Meyer, of the British Ministry of Information, and Mr. Charles Fletcher, a war correspondent attached to the O.W.I.; Mr. Watkins, chairman of the Labor Committee of the British Film Producers' Association, gave a dinner to the American delegates and a number of personal friends—some twenty-eight in all. Also I had the pleasure of a pleasant chat with Mr. Gold, Chief Assistant Secretary to Mr. Bevin, the Secretary of Labor. We discussed subjects of a general nature.

### The Convention City

Blackpool, by the way, is a resort town on the Irish Sea, in the north of England. It is not unlike Atlantic City, but its residential population is somewhat larger. Like Atlantic City, it has a wide boardwalk and an amusement pier. In the summer swimming in the Irish Sea must be a pleasure. It was somewhat too cold for swimming when we were there. Also, there are amusement devices similar to those in Coney Island, but on a somewhat smaller scale. Blackpool is a favorite amusement and recreation resort for middle-class and working people, and I have been told that a million or more people spend their vacations there. Blackpool has a number of excellent hotels, the most outstanding of which is the Tower, which is built somewhat on the plan of the Eiffel Tower in Paris, France.

In Blackpool I also had the pleasure of meeting men who had in previous years served as fraternal delegates of organized labor in Great Britain to American Federation of Labor conventions. The most notable among them, perhaps, was Brother W. Thorne, who was fraternal delegate to the Kansas City A. F. of L. convention in 1898. With considerable pride he displayed a gold watch with which he had been presented on that occasion, and, although he is now 87 years old, both he and the watch are still going strong. He is C.B.E. justice of the peace and also a member of Parliament. He served fifty-four times as a delegate to the British Trade Union Congress. In this connection, I might mention that also the two American fraternal delegates to the British Trade Union Congress were each presented by the Congress with a beautiful gold watch by the Congress, appropriately engraved.

(To Be Concluded Next Week)

## Central Valley Project Still Requires Solution

Although Congress passed and the President signed the Flood Control Bill, which authorized flood control works on the Kern, Tule, Kaweah, Kings, Merced County streams, Tuolumne, Stanislaus, Calaveras, Littlejohn Creek and American rivers, as well as other streams in southern California and along the coast, it still does not solve the problem of developing the Central Valley Project so that it can be utilized for the benefit of small landholders. The latter was provided for in the Rivers and Harbors bill, which was finally defeated because of the Elliott Amendment which would have lifted the 160-acre restriction on water rights. The matter is thus brought to attention in the current news bulletin of the California State Federation of Labor, and which further discusses the subject as follows:

### Situation Explained

The Department of the Interior, as well as a number of progressive senators, were opposed to including the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valley projects in the Flood Control bill, because full development of these projects would not be allowed for under such general legislation. The Department of the Interior, it is reported, is preparing legislation to include these projects as well as streams in the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys in a "Regional Authority" which would have over-all powers covering the water resources of the Central Valley. This authority would be similar to the T.V.A., but under the guidance and control of the Secretary of the Interior.

Opponents of the development of the Central Valley Project, who were essentially responsible for the defeat of the Rivers and Harbors bill because of their strategy of trying to tack the Elliott Amendment on to it, are naturally opposed to legislation which would establish a Regional Authority that would properly and adequately administer the needs of this project. If the Central Valley Project were to come under the jurisdiction of the Flood Control bill, it would naturally have to receive only partial consideration and be limited to restrictions determined by the numerous other projects with which the Flood Control bill will be concerned.

### Guard Against Land Speculation

Land speculation, which the Elliott Amendment would have started, will continue to be fought against when the proposed legislation to develop the Central Valley Project comes before Congress. It is important that the labor movement, as well as all others who advocate cheap water power and free land development as opposed to monopoly, keep in touch with developments pertaining to this kind of legislation, so that sooner or later the Central Valley will offer settlement to small landholders who will work the land. Already considerable propaganda is being disseminated by the supporters of the Elliott Amendment to create the necessary opposition to the proposed legislation, which will be submitted by the progressive Senators and the Department of Interior to accomplish what was sought in the Rivers and Harbors Bill, without lifting the 160-acre restriction.

### SLASH IN CIVILIAN TIRE OUTPUT

A deep slash in the amount of cotton tire cord and fabric to be authorized for production of civilian tires has been announced by James F. Clark, director of W.P.B.'s Rubber Bureau. With the amounts of cotton allowed during the first quarter of 1945, about 5,000,000 passenger car tires can be made, Clark said. This is a reduction from present levels of about 1,560,000 tires, and is 3,000,000 below the increase anticipated this spring.

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## Local Watchmakers Secure Group Insurance Contract

Under the capable and progressive leadership of George F. Allen, the Watchmakers' Union has negotiated a far-reaching new agreement providing group insurance for the members. The one-year agreement has been signed by fifty retail jewelry stores in San Francisco and Oakland.

The agreement is declared to be not only an outstanding achievement in the labor movement in this vicinity but is a step forward in the social progress of the community.

The new contract establishes a group insurance plan to which the employers contribute an amount equal to 5 per cent of the workers' 40-hour-week payroll. The union members make no payments of any kind to the plan. The member is covered regardless of which union store he is employed by.

The insurance plan is controlled entirely by the union. The amount of coverage and administration are all operated under union contract through the union office. All claims must be made through the union.

Under the group coverage each member carries the following benefits: \$2000 life; \$2000 accidental death or dismemberment; 70 days at \$5 per day hospitalization; \$150 surgical benefits, \$30 miscellaneous hospital expenses and maternity coverage. Dependents are spouse, and children from 3 months to 18 years of age. Members choose their own doctor and hospital. Member's coverage is on a reimbursement basis.

The insurance plan became effective December 1, 1944, and is placed with the Continental Casualty Company. The union is being assisted by Mr. George Lenfestey, a local insurance broker.

The union has carried a \$1000 life and \$1000 accidental death and dismemberment group policy of their own for each member with the Union Labor Life Insurance Company since last February 1, 1944. With the new insurance coverage obtained in the new agreement and the union's own group insurance each member of the Watchmakers' Union is covered by \$3000 life, \$3000 accidental death and dismemberment, plus the sickness and accident and dependent coverage mentioned before.

The insurance plan is being extended to include the workers in the watch crystal and dial refinishing shops and watch material pickers in the wholesale supply houses through their union agreements as they are renewed.

Any union interested in further details should contact George F. Allen, the Watchmakers' Union business agent, at 693 Mission street, phone Garfield 1968.

### Wages of Foundry Workers

W.L.B. reports it will expedite a "blue ribbon" list of critical foundry and forge shop cases, prepared by W.P.B. and W.M.C., to meet foundry production problems resulting from manpower shortages in the industry.

The cases will be handled under W.L.B.'s authority to adjust wages in "rare and unusual" situations to aid in effective prosecution of the war.

W.L.B. reported it would approve or grant average wage increases up to 10 cents an hour above the established approvable rate in voluntary or dispute cases on the "blue ribbon" list, unless there were "compelling reasons making such action inappropriate."

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### Withhold Your Signature from ANY Initiative Petition

unless you are thoroughly familiar with its contents and ultimate purpose. A petition is now in circulation that seeks to qualify for submission to the voters of California a measure striking at the very foundations of union labor. Be on guard against it—and consult with your union officials before signing ANY initiative petition.

### Dennis Murray Dead

Dennis J. Murray, a recognized and highly respected pioneer in the labor movement of San Francisco, passed away at St. Francis hospital last Saturday night, having been removed from his home on the day previous when his illness had developed. He was in his eighty-first year of age.

In his early years the deceased had worked in the iron trades, but later became a butcher, and his activity in the ranks of union labor became centered in the Amalgamated Association of Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, which he was a leader in organizing and developing in this area.

He served, in the early 1900's as secretary of Local 115, and later as an organizer for the international organization, these activities extending over a period of some twenty or more years. During this time he had been a delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council, in which body he became well known and drew to himself many friends, who greatly regarded his worth and his contribution toward forwarding the worker's cause. He also had served a term as president of the Western Federation of Butchers. With advancing years, he had been in retirement some fifteen or more years, though not lessening his interest in the affairs of the labor movement.

Mr. Murray was a native of San Francisco. His wife had preceded him in death, and seven children are the survivors, also several grandchildren.

The funeral on Wednesday morning, was from the White parlors, thence to St. Peter's church, where requiem high mass was celebrated, and interment was in Holy Cross cemetery.

### Labor Council Meets Tonight

Following adjournment for two weeks, over the holiday season, the San Francisco Labor Council will resume its regular weekly sessions tonight (Friday).

### Local Union Labor Party Meets Tomorrow Evening

Secretary Thomas White of the Union Labor party of San Francisco announces that the quarterly meeting of the party will be held in the Labor Temple tomorrow (Saturday) evening at 8 o'clock. The constitution of the organization provides for such meetings. In addition to the routine business matters, and reports in relation to the recent campaign, Secretary White stated that there will be a discussion regarding a legislative program and measures which the party will support. Affiliated organizations are asked to have a complete representation of delegates at the meeting tomorrow evening.

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### See Closer Ties Resulting From Meany's Mexico Trip

Long efforts by the American Federation of Labor to build closer relations with the Latin-American labor movement are bearing fruit.

Latest step in that direction was a conference held by A.F.L. Secretary-Treasurer George Meany in Mexico City with leaders of the Mexican Federation of Labor, commonly known as the C.T.M. (Confederation de Trabajadores de Mexico).

Meany met with Fidel Velasquez, general secretary, and other officials of the C.T.M. The result, he said, on his return here was "very encouraging."

"The impression I got is that real trade unionists are running the C.T.M.," he declared. "They made it clear that they want Latin-American labor solidarity as much as we do. I am confident we will make real progress from here on."

Further conferences are expected, both in this country and in Mexico, between leaders of the two labor movements, Secretary Meany said. These, he predicted, will be a stepping-stone to development of the ties with free, democratic unions in other Latin-American nations.

The parley was looked on as particularly significant because of attempts being made in Communist quarters to build a rival Latin-American labor federation. These attempts have received much publicity in the *Daily Worker*, Communist organ, which at the same time denounced Meany's trip as a "splitting move."

"If the *Daily Worker* is angry with us we must be on the right track," Meany said. "Our aim is to spread the principle of free, democratic unionism, not totalitarianism."

Meany made the journey to Mexico City on instruction from President William Green and the Federation's committee on international relations.

### NEW YORK PLANS ROAD JOBS

New York State will receive \$100,000,000 under the new \$1,500,000,000 federal highway aid bill. But this is only a small part of what the State plans to spend on highway construction during the five years after the war, which contemplates a five-year program involving the expenditure of \$840,000,000.



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## Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY,  
President of Typographical Union No. 21

George Albert ("Bert") Sheridan, retired member of No. 21, was called by death at Fairmont Hospital in San Leandro on Friday, December 29. An Honor Roll member of the union, deceased had until his recent retirement been a member of the *Call-Bulletin* chapel for many years, having first started work on the old *Call* in 1894. Active in union affairs, he had served on many committees during the past twenty-five years, and from 1927 to 1932 held the office of vice-president. For five years he acted as delegate to the Labor Council, and on two occasions he represented San Francisco Typographical Union at international conventions—at Toronto in 1927 and at Long Beach in 1932. His wife, Louise, preceded him in death by less than two months. Surviving are a daughter, Leona Jones, and a grandson, Harold William Jones. Born at Sacramento, April 12, 1876, he was 68 years of age, and joined the union in this city in 1903. Episcopal services were conducted Tuesday morning at the Halsted chapel, and interment was at Olivet Memorial Park.

Word came on Monday announcing the death of Jacob W. Haldeman, which occurred on December 24 at the Union Printers Home. Services were conducted at the Home on Wednesday, December 27, and interment was in Printers Plot, Evergreen Cemetery in Colorado Springs. Deceased had been a resident of the Home for seventeen years, and was a member of the Bosqui Printing Company chapel at the time of his admittance on May 5, 1927. Born July 11, 1885, he was 59 years of age, and had thirty-five years' continuous membership in the Typographical Union, having been initiated by Council Bluffs Typographical Union in 1909. He first became affiliated with No. 21 in 1918, coming to this jurisdiction from Omaha, Nebr.

Henry Cohen of the *Call-Bulletin* chapel and wife last Friday received word from the War Department announcing the death of their son, Sergeant Henry J. Cohen, which occurred in action with the infantry on December 2 on the Sarrebourg front in France. Deceased was but 22 years of age, and had left the United States last August shortly after his marriage on August 12 to Leonelle Boyd, a former schoolmate at University of California. He was a member of the national society, Phi Beta Kappa.

Raymond L. ("Chief") Ready sends greetings from a hospital in the South Pacific, where he has been confined. He says he has been moved to the rear area and is waiting to be evacuated, with the hope of being returned home in the near future.

Milton Ingham of the Mercury Press chapel, who on December 2 was run down by an automobile, receiving a fractured leg, broken ribs and injury to his neck, has left St. Luke's Hospital and is now convalescing at his home, 207 Miramar street. He is able to get about the house on crutches, but is still compelled to wear a brace on his neck. He wishes to thank the many friends who visited him at the hospital.

Chief Machinist's Mate Victor Myers of the *Call-Bulletin* chapel visited at headquarters last week while on furlough and prior to leaving for Grass Valley, to be with his wife and children over the holidays. He was to report back to his station at Portsmouth, Va., on January 6.

Paul W. Grimes, in holiday greetings to the Secretary from the Union Printers Home, states he is recuperating from an operation which was recently performed on the left side of his neck. He says he is considerably under weight at the present time.

John A. McCarthy, Nevada state printer, and a member of the union at Carson City, spent the fore part of the week in San Francisco, and visited at headquarters on Tuesday. The primary purpose of his visit in this city was to find an operator willing to take on a job at the Nevada State Printing Office.

John B. Lockman of the *Call-Bulletin* proofroom, who has spent the past four months at California Veterans' Home, recuperating from a general rundown condition, came in Tuesday and showed up at headquarters his old smiling self, sans cane. Stating he had been advised a change of climate and a little

road work would perhaps further improve his health, he drew a traveling card and left the same evening for Salt Lake City.

"Joyeux Noel et une Bonne et Heureuse Année"—being holiday greetings from Pfc. Louis Montarnal of the Daily News chapel, attached to Oise Section Signal Corps, in France. Louis says he was some weeks ago assigned to the Signal Corps as an interpreter after eight months in England, and has spent six weeks in Belgium. He is now stationed in one of the large cities in France.

### Woman's Auxiliary No. 21 to S.F.T.U. No. 21—

By Louise A. Abbott

The past year has seen much accomplished in our organization, but for the coming year great plans are being made by the officers. Let us help them make this a banner year by our help, and attendance at meetings. We especially desire to increase our membership.

The objects of this Auxiliary are to create a closer and more fraternal feeling between the families of members of the Typographical and Mailer unions; to promote sociability and render assistance in time of sickness and trouble, and to promote patronage of labels and services of all unions recognized by the Typographical Union.

If you are a wife, mother, daughter, sister, granddaughter, widow, legally adopted sister or daughter of a union printer or mailer, or a woman member of the International Typographical Union, you are eligible for membership, and we invite you to join us. Contact President J. Ann McLeod, 1743 Golden Gate avenue (Walnut 3051), or Secretary Myrtle L. Bardsley, 1456 Sacramento street (Graystone 5879).

If you are ill, call our Sunshine Chairman, Nora J. Swenson (Prospect 6298).

And if you have news that other members might enjoy reading, contact your Press Correspondent (Atwater 1767).

## Machinists Win Big Airline Unit

One of the biggest airlines in the world—Pan-American Airways—was brought under the banner of the International Association of Machinists (A.F.L.) for all employees in its maintenance shops, numbering over 4000.

An agreement just signed between the I.A.M. and Pan-American recognizes the union as exclusive bargaining agency for these workers engaged mostly in repairing, maintaining and servicing planes. They are employed largely in five big shops—at Brownsville, Tex.; LaGuardia Field, N. Y.; Seattle, San Francisco and Miami.

The Machinists hitherto represented the workers at the Brownsville and LaGuardia field shops, but signed up a sufficient number of employees at the other shops to give the union a substantial majority over the entire system. On the basis of evidence of this majority, the pact was entered into under terms of the Railway Labor Act, which also governs labor relations in air transportation.

This recognition agreement will be followed later by negotiation of a system-wide contract, covering wages, hours and working conditions, with supplements for the various divisional shops.

## DANES DESTROY AIRDROME

The best case of Danish sabotage so far, reports the Danish Listening Post, has been the wiping out of the German airdrome at Aalborg on November 3. Forty planes, of which 30 were Junkers, two hangars, a barracks with the officers' mess, a workshop with precision instruments, and a still unknown number of airmen were the German losses. Also, a Stockholm dispatch reported by the Listening Post said that three German ships now under construction at a Copenhagen shipyard have been blown up.

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## Visiting Women Praise U. S. Labor Conditions

With labor unions coming in for their share of credit, four women specialists in women and child labor laws, from Chile, Brazil, Mexico and Puerto Rico, respectively, at the end of a three-month study of labor conditions in the United States, spoke admiringly of the enforcement of protective legislation in this country.

In terms of actual laws setting standards for employment of women and children, however, they declared without equivocation that their own countries were more progressive. Cited in particular were laws in effect in each of the four countries providing, with varying provisions as to pay and time allowed, maternity leave for women workers with retention of job assured.

### Studies Made in East

The four women "labor internes," part of a group including four men selected by the governments of other American countries to study conditions here, summarized their views in a press conference held under the auspices of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor just prior to their return. Their reactions were based on study of working conditions in factories and war plants and of administration of state labor laws in New York, North Carolina, New England and Wisconsin.

The women interviewed, all of whom are Labor Department officials of their own country charged with administering laws for working women and minors, were: Mrs. Jandyra Rodrigues, Sao Paulo, Brazil; Mrs. Carmen Vasquez de Molina, Mexico; Mrs. Clara Williams de Junge, Santiago, Chile, and Mrs. Maria Teresa Quinones de Correa, Puerto Rico.

They said that they were most impressed by "the machinery set up in many states for enforcing protective legislation." The work-and-schooling certificates required of working minors in many states struck them, in particular, as a simple yet effective device for controlling the work of young children. Only Mrs. Rodrigues, Brazil, could report for her country, a similar system which she said was even more comprehensive than those seen here.

### Give Credit to Unions

Describing the laws for protection of women workers in their home countries, more than one of the women credited the labor unions with a good job in educating women workers in their rights under law. Each gave a brief word picture of union operation in her own country. Mrs. Correa, Puerto Rico, depicting the General Confederation of Labor there as a union "organized along industrial lines like the C.I.O.," and reporting that it had gained strength within the last few years, said that while government officials take no part in organizing unions they do not hesitate to point out to workers the advantages of organization.

In both Puerto Rico and Brazil, local unions must be recognized by the Government before they can enter into bargaining agreements with employers and, because of the newness of labor organizations, courses are held for training union leaders, their representatives reported. Mrs. Molina reported an active labor movement in Mexico, with both industrial workers and farmers organized. Mrs. Junge explained that in Chile the unions are profit-sharing, welfare organizations and may be organized, under law, wherever more than 25 workers are employed.

### NEW YORK LABOR EXECUTIVE DIES

Horatio G. Cozzens, a union leader well known in the New York area and a member of the Staten Island War Price and Rationing Board, died of a heart attack December 21, after an illness of several weeks. He was 65. In 1913 Cozzens was elected business agent of Local 20 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and served continuously in that capacity until his death.

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DR. R. LEE OTIS

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## Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The referendum election held on October 18, 1944, on the proposal "Shall the M.T.D.U. give financial and moral support to the International Mailers' Union?" resulted in a vote of 432 in favor to 373 against. Majority for, 59. Thirty unions voted on the proposition. Chicago, largest union of (or was) an M.T.D.U. union, not being listed in the official tally as having voted on the proposition.

Speculation now being indulged in as to whether or not Chicago has again left the M.T.D.U. and become an I.T.U. affiliated only union. Not having any delegates to I.M.U. convention hardly likely that Chicago would line up with that suicidal outfit of dual unionists, as Chicago union is working in conjunction with committees of organized printing trades of Chicago in an attempt to unionize the crafts of the Donnelly & Co. plant.

The majority of 59 in favor of M.T.D.U. lending financial and moral support to the I.M.C. was hardly anything to crow about. Kansas City, Mo., a rock-ribbed M.T.D.U. union, voted 2 in favor to 34 against. Seattle, another loyal M.T.D.U. union, voted 10 in favor to 24 against. Pittsburgh, Pa., 6 in favor to 96 against. Indianapolis, Ind., the "home" of the I.M.U., was 21 against to 52 in favor. Anything but an overwhelming majority in favor of the proposal. Scranton, Pa., 1 in favor to 23 against. Des Moines, Ia., 5 in favor, none against. Terre Haute, Ind., none in favor, 5 against. Fort Worth, Tex., 23 in favor, 2 against. While Springfield, O., voted 70 in favor there were 20 "noes." Even Philadelphia, Pa., gave but 3 in favor to none against. Birmingham, Ala., 27 in favor to none against. Butte, Mont., 1 in favor, none against. Minneapolis, Minn., 38 for to 42 against. Tacoma, Wash., 3 in favor and 3 against. The vote, it seems, in favor was given by the less known "one-horse" mailer unions, who are more or less dominated by certain politicians who are "pulling political wires" to "milk" the M.T.D.U. treasury dry and "fatten" that of the I.M.U.

The I.M.U. has no background or affiliation with any international union. And without which it is doomed to failure.

And while certain politicians of the I.M.U. are itching to get their fingers on the \$8,742.88 in the M.T.D.U. treasury, and many members of the M.T.D.U. are against "the grab," it's probably a good thing, or will eventually prove to be such in the end, for all mailers for it strongly points to the disintegration of both those organizations in their squabbles over the \$1 or "King Mazuma."

In relation thereto, the I.M.U. convention at Grand Rapids, Mich., Attorney Edward J. Fillenwarth of Indianapolis, who attended the I.M.U. convention, was elected an honorary member of the I.M.U. As unions, especially, have learned, lawyers do not work for unions for "glory," but sizeable fees. However, should legal business take a big downward trend with Attorney Fillenwarth, he might enjoy a little prosperity at the mailing trade.

I.M.U. financial statement: August 1943 to and including the month of June 1944: Total receipts, \$11,606.55; total disbursements, \$942.30; bank statement, \$10,739.60; book statement, \$10,664.25. Difference between bank and book statement, committee on audit and finance stated, was caused by some locals sending in dues month ahead of time. The committee recommended bookkeeping system used by M.T.D.U.

Demand the union label and union service.

**MAX A. MULDNER**  
Union Public Accountant

3004 Sixteenth Street

MArket 6260

## New Bid to Mine Workers

The United Mine Workers have announced receipt of a letter from President William Green transmitting the American Federation of Labor convention appeal for renewed conferences seeking reaffiliation of the union.

U.M.W. representatives told newspapermen that the letter would receive "all consideration."

The convention urged the miners to renew their application for affiliation in the hope that jurisdictional questions which forced rejection of the first U.M.W. offer may be ironed out.

## Wage Rates on Borrowed Vessels

Unlicensed seamen on five merchant vessels which fly the Honduran flag although operated by the Standard Fruit and Steamship Company, an American corporation, will receive the same pay as seamen on ships flying the American flag, it was announced in a W.L.B. decision settling a dispute between the company and the National Maritime Union (C.I.O.). The seamen on these five vessels had previously received an average of about 17 per cent less.

The board's order to wipe out the wage differential, requested by the union, was recommended by a majority of the W.L.B.'s War Shipping Panel.

Four of the vessels are under charter by the War Shipping Administration and the fifth was so chartered until early this year. All five fly between ports of the United States and the Gulf of Mexico and Central America.

## State Federation Ready On Legislative Matters

The fifty-sixth regular session of the State Legislature will convene next Monday, January 8. The California State Federation of Labor, through its legislative representative, Secretary C. J. Haggerty, has taken the necessary steps to submit legislation of vital interest to labor.

This year's session promises to be a very comprehensive one. The Unemployment Insurance and Industrial Compensation Act will again come in for considerable attention from the Federation, as it has at every session of the Legislature. A meeting of the legislative committee established by the Federation will be held with Secretary Haggerty prior to the convening of the session to make whatever final preparations are necessary for applying the Federation's program at Sacramento. Concerned more with the quality of new legislative measures and not so much with the quantity, the Federation announces it is eager and determined to sponsor measures of a constructive and practicable nature.

Other subjects that will receive considerable attention will be the gas tax, sales tax, income tax, participation of the state in flood control, social welfare, and similar matters dealing not only with the present emergency period but with the reconversion period following the war. The present session will have to consider the transitional period and the interests of labor directly and indirectly concerned.

When all else is lost, the future still remains.—  
Christian Nestell Bovee.

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## Information of Interest On Income Tax Regulations

"The new income tax regulations are simplified largely in name only for many people," states R. R. Henderson, head of the Henderson Income Tax Service. "It is easier," he continued, "for the person or couple who had no other income than salary or wages of less than \$5000, providing each person had only one employer during the year. Such people need only to complete the simple form (W-2) given to them by their employers and forward it to the Internal Revenue Department, where the tax will be calculated. If it develops that the amount withheld during the year is greater than the calculated tax, there will be a refund. If the amount withheld is insufficient to pay the tax, the taxpayer will be billed for the balance and must pay it within 30 days."

Mr. Henderson further points out that if the taxpayer had more than one employer during 1944, he will need to fill out one of the W-2 forms he receives from various employers, but must state the total wages received from all employers and must forward all of the other W-2 forms he receives. And it is up to the employee to see that a W-2 form is received from each employer before March 15."

A return may not be made on the W-2 form, but on the 1040 form, if the taxpayer (including spouse, if married) had earnings of more than \$5000 or if there was income of more than \$100 which was not subject to withholding.

"A new feature," Mr. Henderson states, "is the normal tax exemption of \$500 per wage earner. If a man and wife each earned in excess of \$500 there will be an exemption of \$1000. But if, for instance, the wife earned only \$300, the exemption will be \$800. If she had no earnings, the exemption will be \$500."

"But on the surtax there is an exemption of \$500 per individual, including dependents of any age. So if there is a child attending college, even though no longer a minor, an exemption may be taken."

"A minor child who earned \$500 or more must file his own record," Mr. Henderson said, "and if a minor child earned less than \$500 the parent does not need to add such earnings to his. But, and this is important, the child should file a return on Form 1040 to secure a refund of the amount which has been withheld from his wages."

## RAILROAD TO ADD NURSERY

The Boston & Maine Railroad announces it will open a nursery at its Boston north terminal soon. A crib, an electric bottle warmer and a grill will be included in the nursery accessories. The railroad station nursery is intended to provide a fully equipped room where, in privacy, mothers traveling with small children may rest, attend their youngsters and even let them nap.

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# Report by Anthony Noriega on Labor Legislation Conference

**EDITOR'S NOTE**—Anthony J. Noriega, president of the California State Federation of Labor, has, by appointment of Governor Earl Warren, been a representative of California at the last two sessions of the Annual Conference on Labor Legislation, which is summoned by the U. S. Department of Labor. President Noriega has returned from the recent meeting of the Conference, and the following is the official report which he has made on its proceedings.)

The Eleventh National Conference on Labor Legislation, consisting of 150 union and state labor department representatives from forty-two states, convened in Washington, D. C., December 12, 13 and 14.

The following committees were elected to consider the various problems falling within their jurisdiction: Child Labor, Industrial Relations, Migratory Labor, Safety and Health and Workmen's Compensation, State Regulation of Hours and Wages, and Strengthening State Labor Departments.

#### Address by Secretary of Labor

In her address to the Conference, Secretary of Labor Perkins strongly recommended that such agencies as the War Labor Board, the National Labor Relations Board, adult education agencies, and the U. S. Employment Service should be consolidated within the Department of Labor. The Secretary of Labor also stated that the fixing of wages and prices should be abandoned as soon as possible, and that the various activities of the Government in the prevention or settlement of industrial disputes should be permanently attached to the Department of Labor.

As far as adult education is concerned, she suggested that this work be lodged in the Labor Department and urged that a strong working conditions service be developed there. Many functions relating to labor matters which are now scattered through a great number of government agencies should be consolidated in the Department of Labor after the war, including those of the employment service and the apprenticeship and occupational training service of the War Manpower Commission, and the labor planning-for-production program of the War Production Board.

#### Message from President

A message from President Roosevelt was read to the Conference, in which he pointed out that these meetings, begun eleven years ago, have done much to raise labor standards and bring together the state and federal governments in the working out of prac-

tical programs in the interest of labor, management and the public.

The Conference reaffirmed the major recommendations of its Committee on Industrial Relations at the Eighth National Conference in 1941. These recommendations were as follows:

A. Provision for the peaceful settlement of disputes and prevention of work stoppages, including grievance procedures, voluntary arbitration, and conciliation, should be written into all union agreements.

B. Unions should give serious attention to the problem of training stewards, committeemen, and other representatives in collective bargaining technique.

#### Condemn Anti-Labor Laws

The Conference vigorously condemned and called for the repeal of state anti-labor laws which provide, among other things, for the incorporation of unions; that unions and union officers must obtain licenses or organizers' cards before they may operate within the state; the state control of internal affairs of labor organizations, including the right to fix and regulate fees, dues and assessments, to regulate elections and length of term of officers, and to compel detailed financial statements; for outlawing the closed or union shop; for unreasonable restrictions on strikes, peaceful picketing, boycotting, and other legitimate organization activities; and which propose to tax unions even where other non-profit organizations are exempt.

It was the opinion of the Conference that sponsorship of these bills indicates clearly the presence of anti-union campaigns organized to undermine existing collective bargaining agreements and to prevent organization off workers who do not yet enjoy the protection of collective bargaining.

#### Agricultural Workers

Recognizing the menace to our national economy of sub-standard working conditions prevailing among agricultural workers, service and distributive employees, the Conference urged the enactment of "Little Wagner Acts" by those states which have not yet done so. Co-operation of veterans' organizations with labor, to develop constructive programs based on collective bargaining for the assimilation of veterans into civilian employment at their highest skill, and rehabilitation of the wounded, was also approved.

The Conference recommended that voluntary negotiated wage increases, not involving price adjustments, should not require approval of the National War Labor Board.

The principles of the Fair Employment Practices Committee, to eliminate racial discrimination, were recommended for adoption as permanent federal and state legislation. Employment agencies operating for private profit were condemned; all employment services should be rendered exclusively through public agencies and recognized non-profit placement services as unions, professional societies, etc.

#### Uniform State Laws

The Conference recommended the development of adequate and uniform state labor laws, with the further recommendation, however, of adequate appro-

priations for the state labor departments, since the administration of these laws adds value to them. A number of proposals for expanding these state labor relation departments were made by the committee and adopted by the Conference.

Since forty-four state legislatures are scheduled for regular sessions in 1945, there was little discussion on new legislation which had been adopted.

#### Minimum Wage Regulations

It was recommended that minimum wage regulations, assuring the greatest amount of employment, and adequate levels of income are the only way to abolish poverty which is a threat to prosperity everywhere. Sixty-five cents an hour was recommended as the wage minimum for women and minors, and the Conference went on record favoring the limiting of the maximum hours of employment of women and minors to preserve their health and efficiency. Equal pay for equal work was also recommended. The system of home work was condemned. It was the opinion of the Conference that states having such home work systems abolish them legislatively, and other states should be prohibited from inaugurating them.

#### Migratory Labor Problems

The migratory labor problem was given serious consideration. The very nature of the work of these employees creates a number of problems. Because they move from state to state, they are "citizens of no state"; nevertheless, they deserve the same protection that other workers receive. It is estimated that there are two million workers in agriculture and another two million in other industries who move from job to job and from one community to another, and because of this constant migration, they miss out on the protective legislation which more stationary and established workers enjoy. This inevitably affects a great number of children as well.

Recommendations for the regulation of labor camps, labor contractors and labor contracts, state and federal child labor laws to protect children in agriculture, the furnishing of state motor vehicles for transportation, protection and insurance against accidents, extension of state and federal laws to migratory workers, continuance of government operated camps, were all adopted by the conference.

#### Workmen's Compensation

The problem of workmen's compensation was gone into in great detail, and the Conference urged the adoption of a comprehensive program for state legislation to make more equitable and efficient protection of workers suffering industrial accidents. The so-called Miller Bill, H. R. 4663, was opposed, as well as S. 2120 and H. R. 5278, wherein a group of industrialists are seeking a federal charter of incorporation for the National Safety Council without any provision for labor representation.

The problem of child labor likewise came up for consideration. The war has brought an unprecedented demand for young workers. It is estimated that about 3,000,000 boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 17 were at work in 1944, either full-time or part-time. The Conference recommended state laws establishing the 16-year minimum age for employment of all minors during school hours, and for employment in manufacturing, mechanical, and processing establishments at any time. The need for the elimination of night work and other points were stressed.

Your representative, who served on the committee on state regulation of wages and hours, wishes again to acknowledge the worth of these conferences. They are very enlightening and helpful in chartering a course of progressive legislation for the various states, as well as in co-ordinating the efforts of labor and its friends in implementing such a program.

ANTHONY L. NORIEGA.

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## "Old" McNary-Haugen Bill As a "New" Farm Policy

The nation's perennial farm problem has gone round and 'round and is now back where it started more than twenty years ago. *Labor*, of Washington, D.C., makes that declaration, and continues on the subject as follows:

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard made that disclosure recently when he outlined in a speech to the Farmers' Union Grain Terminal Association at St. Paul a post-war program for agriculture which old-timers will have no trouble in recognizing as a revamped version of the McNary-Haugen proposal which Norris of Nebraska, McNary of Oregon and other Western Progressives backed after the last war and agitated through the 20's.

Vetoed by Presidents Harding, Coolidge and Hoover—who thereby destroyed the Republican party in the West—the McNary-Haugen scheme after all these years is to be presented to Congress at the next session. Wickard's statement that a new approach is to be made to the problem is of the utmost importance, as he undoubtedly speaks for the Administration.

It was an implicit acknowledgement that methods of helping farmers pursued during the last 12 years, while effective, were in the nature of makeshifts and will have to be superseded by something more fundamentally sound.

The McNary-Haugen plan guaranteed to farmers a profitable price for that portion of their crop needed for domestic consumption. The rest of the crop was to be disposed of for what it would bring in the foreign market. This plan was to be self-financing, without subsidies from the federal treasury.

There were to be no restrictions on planting, but farmers would understand that if they produced beyond the nation's needs the surplus would have to be disposed of for what they could get. That was counted on as a restraint on over-production.

Substantially the same scheme was suggested by Wickard for wheat, but he indicated it could be applied to cotton and other crops of which there is a surplus.

But more than this is needed to assure a prosperous agriculture, Wickard said.

He warned that farmers can sell their produce at fair prices only if industrial workers have full employment at good wages. "If there are not jobs for all, at good wages," he declared, "it will lead to calamity for all."

### Campaign Costs on "No. 12"

Supporters and opponents of the reactionary initiative measure for outlawing the closed union shop in California spent a total of more than \$1,000,000 in the campaign which resulted in decisive defeat of the proposal at the last election.

Labor and other opponents of the measure reported to the Secretary of State expenditures of \$757,375. The State Federation of Labor, which had asked for voluntary contributions from members of affiliated unions, spent \$325,561, the United A.F.L. Committee of Los Angeles, \$110,392 and the San Francisco A.F.L. Committee, \$80,773.

Sponsors of the measure accounted for a total outlay of \$176,435, including \$152,997 by Los Angeles interests and \$9150 by a San Francisco committee.

The measure was defeated by a vote of 1,893,389 to 1,304,418.

Some of the coins which jingle in your pockets may have been made from shells fired on the fighting fronts in Africa, Italy or some of the Pacific battlefields, Army Ordnance announces. Millions of pounds of shells fired in theaters of war or at training camps, or which have manufacturing defects, are sent daily to five plants in the U.S. where the metal is salvaged and sold to the Treasury for coins.

### SHIP CONTRACTS AWARDED

Four large tankers will be built and delivered to the Navy in September and October 1945 by the Marinship Corporation, Sausalito, the U.S. Maritime Commission announces.

### IMPORTED WORKERS CRITICIZE PAY

NEW YORK CITY (I.L.N.S.)—The Puerto Rico Commerce and Industry Association, of 225 Broadway, is investigating complaints by Puerto Rican workers brought to this country by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The employees charge that wage and working conditions are at variance with agreements. Several hundred of the 3000 workers involved are employed in New York City. Louis Ramirez Brau, head of the association, said the men were to be paid 63 cents an hour for an 8-hour day, but that their actual earnings were only \$1.38 a day because of deductions for food and clothing, medical care, transportation, withholding tax and 25 per cent for their dependents at home. Donald L. Stevens, an executive of the railroad in Baltimore, indicated that the deductions complained of were in accordance with the contract accepted by the men. He said various deductions were made at the insistence of the Puerto Rican government.

### Single Auto License Plate This Year

No more tabs! No more stickers! It's back to the license plate again for California motorists, with emphasis on the singular for 1945 and promise of plural in 1946 and following years.

As automobile owners started Tuesday to renew registration of their cars for 1945, they were issued one license plate for display on the rear of the car (with no front plate), instead of the customary two plates of pre-war years.

The renewal period continues to February 5, with plates being issued from all offices of the State Department of Motor Vehicles and thirty-four offices of the California State Automobile Association servicing its 117,000 members. The fee is shown in the lower left corner of the 1944 registration card (white slip), which must be presented to get the 1945 license plate of white letters on a black background.

## Laud Labor, Industry—Hit Army Production Mistakes

The Senate war investigating committee, headed by Senator James Mead of New York, declared in an official report that labor and industry have done a splendid job on the production front.

"Production and distribution have exceeded all records and most expectations," the committee declared. "From almost any viewpoint, this has been the most colossal undertaking of mankind. That this task has been accomplished as well as it has been is a miracle of economic organization."

However, the report emphasized that this achievement should not blind the nation to the mistakes that have occurred. The committee charged the War Department with "ruthlessly" stripping industry of "irreplaceable trained personnel" and of failing to use this manpower to the best advantage after induction. The committee noted that the Army has been forced occasionally to furlough or release men to fill gaps created by the draft.

The committee also criticized the armed forces for permitting vast surpluses of some types of war equipment to accumulate. Such surpluses, the committee charged, have "hindered balanced war supply."

"The manpower and materials which went into surpluses could have been used to produce more urgently needed items," the committee report said. "By better planning, the facilities and manpower now devoted to the production of articles in which we have adequate stocks could be curtailed, thus releasing productive capacity which can, at least in part, be transferred to the production programs in which we now have shortages."

### SAYS 60,000,000 JOBS PRACTICAL

America's capacity for output is great enough to provide sixty million jobs after the war at decent wages, Marion H. Hedges, research director of the Electrical Workers, told the Workers' Educational Council at Louisville. "It will take an annual income of 150 to 185 billion dollars to make that many jobs," he said. "But we can reach that. War and civilian production combined are now running at that rate or better."

## "We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully from week to week:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.  
Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission.  
American Distributing Company.  
Austin Studio, 833 Market.

Becker Distributing Company.  
Bruener, John, Company.  
B & G Sandwich Shops.

California Watch Case Company.  
Chan Quon, photo engraver, 680 Clay.

Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of *Saturday Evening Post*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Country Gentleman*.

Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.)

Drake Cleaners and Dyers.  
Forde Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.

Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.  
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.  
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.

Goldstone Bros., Manufacturers of overalls and working men's clothing.

Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.

National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.

Navalet Seed Company, 423 Market.

O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co., Products, Los Angeles.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.

Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.

Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.  
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.  
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.  
Sloane, W. & J.

Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.  
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.

Standard Oil Company.  
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.

Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.  
Swift & Co.

Time and Life (magazines), products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).  
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.

Val Vita Food Products, Inc., Fullerton, Calif.  
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.

All non-union independent taxicabs.

Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeyman Barbers' Union are unfair.

Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeyman Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.

Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.

Locksmith Shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.

## Red Cross Seeks Labor's Aid to Forward 1945 Plans

American Red Cross operations at home and abroad will reach their war-time peak in 1945, Chairman Basil O'Connor has announced. The minimum goal for the Red Cross War Fund to be raised in March 1945 has been fixed at \$180,000,000.

To mobilize the support of organized labor in achieving this goal, agreements were reached between the American Red Cross and the official war relief committees of the American Federation of Labor and the C.I.O. Special labor posters, literature and recordings for local broadcasting and for use over loudspeaker systems in industrial plants now are being prepared in anticipation of the campaign.

"Our new budgets," Mr. O'Connor said, "represent an appreciable increase in the services we will render in Europe, in the Pacific and at home but we have been able to keep the total 1945 goal slightly under the one for 1944 because of oversubscription to our earlier campaigns and certain economies in this year's operations.

"After personally inspecting our operations in England and on the continent, and after conferring with Generals Eisenhower, Bradley, Patton, and Clark, I foresee an increase rather than a decrease in the need for American Red Cross services on the continent from now and for some time after the European fighting is over. Likewise it is obvious the American Red Cross must expand its Pacific and Far Eastern operations during the coming year.

"It is our intention that Red Cross stay with our troops until all of them are returned home and continue to serve them through their readjustment to civilian life. For this reason we must ask the American public to consider our goal of \$180,000,000 as an absolute minimum."

### The Seabees' Job Ahead

"So when we reach the isle of Japan  
With our caps at a jaunty tilt,  
We'll enter the city of Tokyo  
On the road the Seabees built."

And take it from Vice Admiral Ben Moreell, commander and founder of the Navy's Construction Battalion, the Marine Corps poet who penned those lines was a soothsayer of the first rank. For the men and officers of the Seabees, 244,000 strong, will be playing an increasingly important role as our armed forces move step-by-step closer to the Jap homeland, Admiral Moreell said in a recent interview. "As our fighting men get closer and closer to Japan, the Seabees will be called upon to take a more and more important part in preparing the way for the final invasion," the Admiral said. "As larger land areas are occupied and we get closer to Japan, the Seabees will be called upon to exercise all their skill and ingenuity in building air strips and roads and preparing our forces for the next jump." Admiral Moreell declared that the men of the Seabees "are the finest outfit of construction men the world has ever known. They have the skill and spirit to perform any job presented to them. And yet, they are simply the men who repaired your plumbing or fixed your roof before they were called to war."

### ARMY NEEDS OVERCOATS

A great increase in production of woolen overcoats has recently been requested by the Army, and a formal directive has been issued by W.P.B. to that effect, W.L.B. announces.

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### 1944 CONSTRUCTION DOWN

Preliminary estimates of new construction put in place during the year 1944 indicate a volume of \$3,840,000,000 compared with the \$3,900,000,000 programmed for this year in August 1943, W.P.B. reports. This volume is not quite half of the 1943 total and less than one-third the 1942 peak activity of \$13,434,000,000.

### NAVY FLIES SEAMEN TO JOBS

Emergency crew replacements for service aboard ships of the U. S. Merchant Marine will be sent by plane from Miami, Fla., to the Panama Canal Zone, Capt. Edward Macauley, deputy war shipping administrator, has announced. Arrangements have been concluded between W.S.A. and U. S. Navy Air Transport for transportation by air of approximately 250 seamen and officers a month to replace others who have become sick, who have been injured, or who have been lost through enemy action. The replacements are maintained in a pool in Panama for service aboard vessels frozen in trades that do not permit the vessels to return to the U. S. after each voyage, W.S.A. said.

### Figures on National Election

Altogether about 4,400,000 service men and service women voted in the November election, and it has been estimated that Roosevelt got 59.3 per cent, as against 51.4 per cent of the civilian vote in the same states. The figures, as compiled by the Associated Press, give a total of 47,969,828 votes cast. Roosevelt's plurality was 3,592,769.

Minor parties had a bad time of it. Norman Thomas, on the Socialist ticket, polled far less than 100,000. In 1932, on the same ticket, Thomas got 884,000, and in 1920, Eugene Debs piled up 919,799, the largest vote ever polled by a Socialist.

### Calls for Social Security Drive

State Federations of Labor throughout the nation have been called upon by President Green of the American Federation of Labor to fight for improvements in state unemployment insurance laws. The issue is particularly important, he said, because forty-four legislatures meet in 1945.

Green pointed out that when the Kilgore bill, to give workers more adequate protection in the reconversion period, was before Congress the lawmakers "were literally bombarded with assurances from state officials that the states could handle the matter of unemployment compensation."

"Largely on the basis of such assurances, Congress decided the major responsibility for unemployment compensation rests with the states," he said. "It is now up to the states to make good those assurances by making changes in their laws necessary to meet the requirements of sound unemployment insurance."

Such changes, Green declared, should include an increase in maximum jobless benefits to \$25 a week; payment of benefits for periods up to 26 weeks a year, and elimination of "jokers" in the laws which deprive many workers of their rights to compensation.

"What made you quarrel with Merlin?" "Well, he proposed to me again last night." "Where was the harm in that?" "My dear, I had accepted him the night before."

### LUXOR CABS

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## Bureau Finding on Union Loss in "Escape" Period

Union membership losses have been "negligible" in "escape" periods awarded by the War Labor Board to plants where maintenance-of-membership had already operated a year or more, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Labor Department, has reported.

An "escape" period in the standard maintenance of membership clause lasts 15 days. During that time an employee who is a union member may withdraw from the union without jeopardizing his job. If he does not exercise that right, he is bound to remain a member for the duration of the contract. Contracts containing union membership clauses directed by the W.L.B. usually are of one year's duration.

The industrial relations division of B.L.S. investigated twenty-one plants with a total reported union membership of about 75,000. It found that 395 members, or about one-half of 1 per cent, resigned their union membership during the "escape" period.

In seventeen of the twenty-one cases, this represented the parties' second experience with an "escape" period. In four cases, the first "escape" period had been agreed upon by management and union, while in thirteen, both "escape" periods had been ordered by the board. In the remaining four cases the parties were operating under a first "escape" period, although in all cases the union maintenance clause was a year old.

In no case, the study disclosed, did resignations exceed 6 per cent of total union membership at the time of the award, and in only three cases did resignations exceed 1 per cent of union membership. No resignations were reported in seven instances.

### Radio Sees Big Job Increase

NEW YORK CITY (I.L.N.S.)—A big jump in radio manufacturing employment after the war is foreseen by the Radio Manufacturers' Association on the basis of a recent survey.

The industry will employ at least 145,266 in the post-war period, an increase of 68.6 per cent over 1940, the association predicts.

In making what is believed to be the first factual, after-the-war survey of any industry, the R.M.A. obtained figures from 202 firms, employing 80 per cent of all the workers in the industry. Now engaged in all-out production, these firms reported their July-September 1944 employment at 241,286, and estimated post-war needs at 145,266.

The increase over 1940 is attributed to a huge pent-up demand for new radios to replace wornout receivers, as well as the anticipated popularity of F.M. receivers and later of television sets.

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